THE LATEST NEWS,

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. DIPLOMATIC INTELLIGENCE.

ANNEXATION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

TREATY NEARLY CONCLUDED.

ONE POINT ONLY UNSETTLED.

Shall they Come in as a State or Territory ?

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 19, 1854. I have positive and undeniable information, from the highest sources at Honolulu, to the effect that a Treaty is about concluded between Mr. Gregg, the United States Commissioner, and the Government of

the Islands, for their annexation to the United States forthwith. The only unsettled question in relation to the annexation is, whether the Islands shall come in as a Territory or a State. Mr. Gregg insists on the former. The Administration here at Washington is perfectly advised as to the position of the negotiations.

This is kept a profound secret at Hopolulu to all out of the court circle. The King and Privy Council have the constitutional power to make the treaty, and in fear of filibustering or something else in the way of foreign invasion, they are exercising it. The native population is undoubtedly opposed to annexation. while the majority of the foreign residents desire it

The Homestead bill will either be defeated or postponed to next Session of Congress.

The Post-Office Committee have a call of the House

and will move to take up the Railroad bills. This shrewd movement may carry the road measures.

A New-York Nebraska Democratic member says, the

North had better not take issue against popular sovereignity, but go at once for the Repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. This is pretty rich for the Nebraskaites.

Col. Colt's book-keeper and a Mr. Wright, testified before the Colt Committee to-day. Horace H. Day and others from New-York, have been subponsed and are

XXXIII4 CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.... Washington. Wednesday, July 19, 1854.

Mr. SUMNER presented the memorial of Charles Francis Adams and three hundred others, of all parties, of Quincy, Mass., praying for the repeal of the Fugitive set. Mr. CHASE presented similar petitions from Ohio. All

referred.

Mr. GWIN introduced a bill granting the right of way to the Maysville and Benecia Railroad.

Mr. JONES introduced a bill granting land to Iowa for

a railroad. Referred.

Mr. HUNTER, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill for the relief of several Clerks in the Indian Barcau.

Mr. PETTIT, from the Judiciary Committee, to which Mr. PETITI, from the Judiciary Committee, to which had been referred numerous memorials praying for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Act, said that the Committee are of opinion that such legislation was inexpedient, and had instructed him to report the same back, and ask to be discharged from further consideration thereof. Agreed

be discharged from further consideration thereof. Agreed to.

Mr. HAMLIN reported back the Texas Light-House Appropriation bill without amendment.

The Texas Debt bill was then taken up.

Mr. BRIGHT explained that the bill appropriated at this time eight millions and a half. The five millions retained by the United States under the act of 1850 will, at the end of the time limited by that act, amount to the sum appropriated by this bill. The bill anticipates the interest to accrue, and appropriates it all now.

Mr. CHASE expressed his willingness to vote for the principal and the interest now due, but no more.

Mr. PEARCE supported the bill. He thought Congress would be cheaply getting rid of the matter by passing the bill.

Mesers. HUNTER and WALKER opposed the bill.

II.
Mesers. HUNTER and WALKER opposed the bill.
Mr. RUSK addressed the Senate on the subject and the

Mr. RUSK addressed the Senate on the subject and the bill was postponed.

Mr. MASON moved for an Executive Session, which, after some debate, was rejected by Yeas 20; Nays 30.

The Homestend bill was then taken up.

Mr. MALLORY addressed the Senate upon the land policy generally, and in favor of a graduation of the price of the public lands.

The question was then taken on Mr. Gwin's amendment to the cost "free of cost" and insert at "twenty-five testing out "free of cost" and insert at "twenty-five testing out "free of cost" and insert at "twenty-five testing out "free of cost" and insert at "twenty-five testing out "free of cost" and insert at "twenty-five testing out "free of cost" and insert at "twenty-five testing out "free of cost" and insert at "twenty-five testing out the cost of the cost of

to strike out "free of cost" and insert at "twenty-five "cents an acre." Rejected—Yeas 19; Nays 30—as fol

Other Lows: Adams, Atchison, Bright, Butler, Cass, Gwin, YEAS—Messes, Adams, Atchison, Bright, Butler, Cass, Gwin, Houston, Jamee, Johnson, Maltory, Mason, Petrit, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, Thomson, (N.J.) Toemis, Tone, y. Weller, NAYS—Messes Allen, Badger, Bell, Benjuanin, Brodhead, Brown, Chase, Clay, Clay, on, Dawson, Dodge, (Iowa.) Evans, Fessenden, Chae, Clay, Clay, on, Dawson, Odder, (Iowa.) Evans, Fessenden, Fish, Frigapatrick, Foot, Goyer, Gillette, Hamilin, Jones, (Iowa.) Jones, (Tenn.) Norts, Pearce, Pratt, Rockwoll, Shields, Sunner, Thompson, (Ky.) Wade, Walker, Mr. BRODHEAD moved to strike out the fourth section, which is in the follow-

called by him the bankrupt section, which is in the followed ing words: "That all lands acquired under the provisions of this act shall in no event become liable to the satis"faction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor."

Mr. CHASE moved to amend the motion by striking out
the word "contracted." Agreed to—Yeas, 28; Nays, 14—

the word "Contracted Agents and the serious an

Mr. BROWN offered a substitute for the first section of the bill—That one quarter-section of the vacant and un-appropriated public lands, according to the following scale, viz.: Lands which have been offered for sale for five years at one dollar per acre, lands offered for ten years at seventy-five cents, twenty years at twenty-five cents, and twenty-five years at twelve and a half cents, payable at the expiration of five years or sooner, at the option of the purchaser. Lost—Yeas 25, Nays 26—as fol-lows:

Option of the parameters of the property of the parameters of the

Mr. CLAY and Mr. ADAMS offered several amendments, all of which were rejected.

Mr. MASON offered an amendment providing that nothing in this act shall be construed as extending to lands lying north-west of the River Ohio, and ceded to the United States by the Commonwealth of Virginia, which under the deed of cession were to be held by the General Government as a common fund for general benefit.

Mesers. CASS. PETITI and BADGER opposed it, and Mesers. MASON, DAWSON and TOOMBS supported it.

Mr. CLAYTON, at four o'clock, moved as a test question, that the bill be laid on the table. Lost, Yens 24, Neys 27, as follows:

tion, that the bill be laid on the table. Lost, Teast, Nays 27, as follows:

Nays 27, as follows:

Nays—Mesers. Badger, Bayard, Benjamin, Brodhead, Butler
Clay, Clayton, Dawson, Dixon, Evans, Fessenden, Feot, Fish, Firspatrick, Houston, Hunter, Mailory, Mason, Norris, Pearce, Pratt
Thompson (Ky.,) Toombs, Toucey.

Nays—Mesers Adems, Allen, Atchison, Bell, Bright, Brown, Cass,
Nays—Mesers, Lown, Jones (Tenn.) Petitt, Rockwell, Sebattan, Shields, Slidell, Stuart, Sanner, Walker, Weiler,
Mesers, Wade and Seward paired off with Mesers
Cooper and Norton, against it.

Mr. BADGER moved for an adjournment. Carried,
Yeas 28, Nays 21. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STANTON (Tenn.) from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill providing for the accommodation of the United States Courts in Boston, Philadelphia and New-York by temporary leases of buildings. The President is authorized to cause to be procured by purchase or otherwise, suitable sites for buildings for court-houses and post-offices in those cities, and to submit plans and estimates of the same to Congress.

The bill was passed.

The House resumed consideration of the bill repealing so much of the law of August, 1852, as makes a reductibn of 50 per cent. on the postage of newspapers and periodicals, when pre-paid.

Mr. ELLIOTT concluded his remarks in opposition to the bill.

DICKINSON moved to lay it on the table. Car-

ried: Yeas 74, Nays 67.
The House then went into Committee of the Whole on
the Army Apprepriation bill.
Mr. FAULKNER (Va.,) offered an amendment providmr. FAULKNER (Va.,) offered an improvements in new

ing certain moneys for repairs and improvements in new machinery at Harper's Ferry shall be expended under the direction of a superintendent who shall hereafter be appointed. appointed.

During the debate Mr. KEITT (S. C.,) moved an amendment providing the superintendant shall be a practical mechanic, and shall not have held a political office. It appears, he said, the Know-Nothings have amazed and terrified the Democracy, and they are now driven from the embrace of foreigners and take the mechanics to their arms. He desired them to exhibit the same zeal for mechanics with the view to benefit them. He was against changing the superintendency of the armories from military to civil officers, but as it has been done he wanted no obstacle in carrying out

the policy. He wanted the Democracy to carry out their principles, but he was afraid they would carry themselves out before they do that. [Laughter.]

Mr. LETCHER (Va.) remarked the inference of the gentleman was that military and the second control of the second carry of the second carry out the secon

theman was that military men have no politics; but are not the President, Secretary of War and Attorney-General politicians! [Laughter.] It is notorious after the Mexican war nearly one-third of the members of this House were Mr. KEITT-I took gentlemen at their word, and now

Air. AEITI—I took gentlemen at their word, and now they must not attempt to get round it.

Mr. LETCHER said it was remarkable his friend from Seuth Carolina, notwithstanding his amendment, had heretofore argued on the military sice of the question. When he undertakes to exclude men from office who have no politics, he must go elsewhere to ind them.

Mr. KEITI—I argued if civilians were appointed to the superintendence of armories, they would be under the central describing in the superintendence.

ontrol of politicians.

Mr. LETCHER—Then if so, why make a fuss about it? Army officers are as much politicians as civilians, and what is the use of talking about broken-down politicians?

Mr. KEITT—I said if you appoint the superintendents as proposed, they will be under the control of politicians.

Mr. STANTON (Ky.)—Daring forty-seven years that civil superintendents had the control of the armories no man was removed for political opinions, and they either died in office or resigned.

man was removed for pointed opinions, and they citaer died in office or resigned.

Mr. CRAIGE (N. C.)—I rise to a point of order.

Mr. LETCHER—The gentleman makes disorder unnecessary. If he thought yesterday none but military superintendents abould be appointed, how can he advocate civil superintendents to-day?

Mr. KEITT—According to the determination of the House, we should not make the word of promise to the car and break it to the hope.

Mr. LETCHER—I take it for granted the civilians who may be appointed to the armories will be as competent as

may be appointed to the armories will be as competent as The amendments were rejected. A dull debate took place upon various amendments, and without coming to a conclusion on the bill the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

DEPARTURE OF THE AMERICA.

Bostos, Wednesday, July 19, 1854. The Cunard steamship America, Capt. Lang, sailed at noon to-day, with 104 passengers for Liverpool and 26 for Halifax. She takes out \$168,000 in American gold, and

COMMENCEMENT AT HARVARD COLLEGE.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 19, 1854. The Annual Commencement at Harvard College takes place to-day. All the banks in this city are closed, as is usual on such occasions. A very large number of candi dates have offered for admission to the College at the present Commencement. The festival of the Alumni takes place to morrow, and promises to be numerously attended. SECOND DISPATER.

The Commencement attracted the usual large gathering and the exercises were highly creditable. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on Governor Washburn, Hon. Abbott Lawrence, Judge Thomas of the Supreme Court, and Hon. Timothy Walker of Cincinnati. The degree of D. D. was conferred on the Rev. Wm. G. Eiliott of St. Louis, the Rev. James W. Alexander of New-York, and the Rev. Henry W. Bellows of New-York.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL-FATAL RAILROAD

THE SOUTHERN MAIL-PATAL RAILROAD
ACCIDENT.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 19, 1854.

We have no mail this morning from south of Mobile.
The Philadelphia train yesterday ran over two men who were sleeping on the railroad track about four miles from this city. One was killed instantly, and the other lost a leg.

EXTREMELY WARM WEATHER. SCHESECTADY, Wednesday, July 19, 1854.

The thermometer, at 3 o'clock to-day, stood at 102 in the shade, being the hottest since 1836.

EMIGRANT AID COMPANY.

The Trustees named in the Charter granted at the reent session of the Connecticut Legislature, met at New-Haven yesterday, and organized by the appointment of B. F. BUTLER as temporary Chairman.

The By-Laws of the Company were adopted after long and careful consideration, and the following gentlemen were elected officers for the year:

President.....ELI THAYER, Worcester, Mass.

Vice-freeidents. RENSELLER N. HAYENS, New York.

WM. H. RUSSELL, New Haves, Conn.

Treasurer......A408 A. LAWENCE, Baston.

Serretary......Dr. Thos. H. Wess, Boston.

And an Executive Committee, consisting of three gen-

tlemen from each of the States of Massachusetts, New-York and Connecticut. Offices will at once be opened in New-York, Boston and

New-Haven. The principal office of the Company will probably be in this City.

Arrangements will be made without delay for opening the books and leaving the funds necessary for a vigorous presecution of the plans of the Company.

EMIGRANTS FOR KANSAS.

Worcester, Mass., Tuesday, July 18, 1854. Worcester, Mass., Tuesday, July 18, 1854.

The first emigrant party for Kansas left here yesterday. They were persons who had volunteered for a small pioneer party under the arrangements of the Emigrant Aid Company. Sixteen men left Boston on this party, who were joined by thirteen more from this County, and were to receive other accessions at different places on the route. At Rochester a considerable company is to join them to-day. They left in good spirits amid the cheers of a large company who had assembled to bid them good bye. mbled to bid them good bye.

The state of health of the western vallers, though not alarming, is such as to change the intention first formed of sending on a large party at this time. The first large party under the Company's arrangements will move early in September.

The Worcester County Kansas League guaranteed the expenses of its own settlers at \$20 a piece to Kansas. The cost was somewhat more but it may be ex-

pected that the arrangements eventually made will be

first class passages not more costly.

The pioneer party was of picked New-Englanders.
From Worcester they were all mechanics of the best stamp, men who fix a character of the truest kind on any community. Kansas will find that they do not bluster or talk a great deal, but that they are firm men who will go to work the right way.

" POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY."

The Western Reporter (Missouri) published on the border of Kansas, publishes part of an account of the organization of the Kansas Emigrant Aid Society, and adds:

The above forbids comment. It is an open declara

"The above forbids comment. It is an open declaration of the Abolitionists to overspread at once the entire Territory with absolutism, to which border Missourians and squatters will never yield.

"We have already been requested by very many of our most respectable citizens to look out for this Mr. Eli Taylor, and if found they will receard the finder with \$200 on delivery of said Thayer at Weston.

"We would advise our Eastern friends who have their unfortunate woolly propensities, that their move is in the wrong spirit. If the poor and homeless of New-England find in them one by one the energy to emigrate to Kansas they would find welcome homes, but this wholesale method of abolitionizing and pauperizing Kansas will not be acquirected in by the present settlers of that Territory, and persons engaged in this unrighteous attempt need not expect mercy or favor from either the settlers or adjacent Missourians.

KANSAS EMIGRATION MOVEMENT IN OHIO

A temporary association of individuals has been formed at Chilicothe, Ohio, under the name and style of Ross County Kansas Company, which contemplates removing to and settling in the Kansas Territory at an early day. The Company proposes to select at the most prominent point for a town, a body of land, in which each member is share equally, and make distribution at the earliest period practicable. The will of the majority is to govern. The members go as "squatters," to hold temporarily, as these lords parameunt hold; but in default of the "homestead," to acquire title in the good old-fashioned way of purchase. This Company is willing to unite with, any other Company having the same object in view; as a they invite individuals not passing by female head; of ies-who may desire to emigrate, to send in their names to G. Armstrong. Esq., the Secretary. W e, of course, with the movement unbounded success.

THE FIRST PARTY FOR KASSAS.—The first practy from THE FIRST PARTY FOR KANSAS.—The first profits of the new Territory of Kansas left the Worcester depot yesterday afternoon, a large number of persons being present to witness their departure, and as the train started, greet them with hearty cheers. The party consisted of sixteen persona, young and active nen, of whom three were from this city, three from Roxbury, four from Vermont, and two from Lynn. It is calculated that the party will receive large accessions on the grout between this and St. Louis.

Another, and probably much large reparty, will start from this city on the first of August.

At Worcester the Kansas party received an accession of twenty-nine, which. The Spy say, are "stalwart men, "strong in their bodies and streing of purpose. They take with them tents for summ er residences, hatchets, plows and other implements of 'industry, supplied by the Emigrant Aid Seciety, and the y take with themselves, in-

dividually, such weapons as are necessary to keep fexes. minks, wolves and bears from their settlements. [Boston Travellet, 18th.

minks, wolves and bears from their security. Bth.

Pre-emptions is Kassas and Nemaska.—The treaties made by Gatewood with the Indians of Nebraska were framed so as to admit of pre-emptions to settlers and pioneers. Instead of adopting these treaties, Manypenny and the Indians carried to Washington, and changed the treaties, under the advice of Atchison and the other nullifiers, so as to deny to settlers pre-emption rights and put the land up to the highest bidder, thus enabling speculators to buy the land over the heads of the hardy settlers. A similar course was taken in regard to the treaties with the Indians of Kasses. They were taken on to Washington and the negotiations carried on under the eye and to hard the heads of the treaties with the Indians of Kasses. the Indians of Kanses. They were taken on to Washing-ton and the negotiations carried on under the eye and guidance of Atchison, in order to deprive the settlers of the right of preemption. The object of this was to pre-vent poor men from settling the country and making it a free State. When these facts are taken in connection with the late proceedings against the people of the North-West by Atchison's office holders, for trespassing on the public lands, we can no longer doubt Atchison's hostility to the hardy settlers of the West, and his determination to de-prive them as far as possible of the preemption secured to prive them as far as possible of the preemption secured to them for so many years by Col. Benton, and waich has done so much for the prosperity of the West. [St. Louis Dem.

A STAMPEDE AMONG THE NERRASKAITES-Rev. Mr. Chickering, of the High-st. Church alluded as we under-stand in a calm and dispassionate manner to the encrosch-ments of the slave-power, and kindred topics, in a serm in delivered by him last Sabbath morning, whereupon some delivered by him last Sabbath morning, whereupon some dignituries and officials of his congregation became ex-ceedingly mad, and they now threaten the annihilation of the parish.

ceedingly mad, and they now threaten the annihilation of the parish.

One gentleman, the Hon. Nathan Clifford, ex-Attorney General of the United States, actually left the church, put his hat on in a decidedly irreverent manner, and marched out of the house at a very undignified trot, slamming the door after him. Nobody followed the ex-Attorney, ex-Commissioner to Mexico, and would be United States Senator, but a boy, sometime afterward. We think this stampede will not aid materially the prospects of Nathan, hereafter, if he should come before the people of this State for an office.

[Portland Temp. Jour.

Kansas and Nerraska.—The pioneer train of emigrants for Nebraska and Kansas, left this city, yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of the Worcester County Bmigrant Aid Society. Els Thayer of this city will accompany them as far as Buffalo, when Dr. Robinson of Fitchburg, will meet them, and accompany them to their destination. Owing to the extreme heat of the season, and the prevalence of cholera in the West, many that had made their arrangements to go yesterday, will delay their departure

valence of cholera in the West, many that had made sherr arrangements to go yesterday, will delay their departure until a later period. Six left on this train from Worcester County, and two who were mistaken in the time of starting, were delayed, and took the next train. They will probably join the Company in Buffalo. We understand twenty-nine left on this train. Their friends and relatives gave them three cheers at the depot as the cars moved on. [Worcester Transcript, 18th.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

THE STEAMSHIP FRANKLIN-PROBABLE LOSS OF THE SHIP.

YAPHANK, L. I., Wednesday, July 19, 1854. After a sixty miles run on the Long Island Railroad to Yaphank, I took a carriage to Moriches, nine miles distant, where I arrived last evening. To get to the wreck I had a nice little walk of half a mile through sandy lanes, to the shore of Moriches Bay, a piece of water about two miles across, which lies between Long Island Beach and

After an hour's hard rowing through the tortuous channel, we reached the beach at about 11 o'clock last evening. From our landing place to the wreck on the other side of the beach, was another walk of half or three quarters of a mile through dewy grass and quicksand. On the beach the moist sand at every step emitted a phospherescent light, and the particles of sand gleamed like so many fireflys, as I kicked them with my feet.

The surf was breaking on the beach with terrific violence, the noise of which we heard more than three miles distant.

Abreast of the ship were several long and surf-boats lying on the sand and a little back of these I found two arge tents, beneath which some fifty persons were sleeping. At my request the guard who was watching the cargo which was piled upon the beach, awakened Mr. Bowne, the general agent of the Board of Underwriters, who gave me much valuable information.

The ship, ere this reaches you, may be walked up to dry shed, so rapidly is the sand drifting toward her.

The facts concerning her, I have embodied in the fol-

lowing narrative, many of them were communicated to me by an eye-witness.

At the present time but little can be said in favor of the

probability of getting the ship off, while on the other hand there is every reason to believe that she cannot be saved. Before, and ever since the wreck, Capt. Wotton has been unremitting in his vigilance. It appears that the Franklin was pursuing the usual course adopted, when sailing by soundings, expecting to make Sandy Hook, but the difficulty was owing to an unusually strong current to the northward and eastward, the wind being from the

ACCOUNT OF THE WRECK.

Sunday night was thick and foggy; the ship was running west by north, under steam, with no sails set. During the e steam-whistle was often sounded, in order to wern other vessels from too close a proximity. At ten minutes before 8 A. M. on Monday, the ship touched upon the outer bar, distant about 100 yards from Long Island Beach, abreast of Moriches. Her helm was instantly put astarboard, but as she was running 111 knots an hour, on. For two or three days she had been running in a thick feg, by soundings, without being able to obtain an observation.

Immediately after striking, all the navy stores, porte

arrels of beef, pork, &c., were thrown overboard. starboard anchor and cable were also thrown overboard with the design of lightning the vessel so as to work her But this proved unavailing. The fog was so dense as to hide the beach from sight. The stern and quarter boats were lowered at once to sound around the ship and ascertain her position. Minute guns were also fired for assistance from the shore. The starboard waist boat was loaded with a kedge anchor and cable, to endeavor to work her off shore. The hawser parted, and she was con-tinually forced further on with a swell from the southward: hence it became apparent that she was working down into

By this time it was about 10 o'clock, and as it became evident that she could not then be got off, preparations were made for landing the passengers. As may be ima-gined, most of them were in no little trepidation, but by the influence of Capt. Wotton, who was on deck when she struck, they were soon pacified.

The Government boat arrived, and together with the ship's boats, plied busily to and fro, and landed all of the passengers by 2 o'clock, the surf, fortunately being moderate. No inconvenience was experienced by any of them during debarkation, save a little wetting. The people of the neighborhood were on hand at the beach, and took the passengers in charge, and kindly provided for their com-

After the landing of the passengers, the main-topsail vard, fore-topsail yard, and the main-topmast were lowored, to ease the ship. A hawser was then run to the beach, so that in case of a blow, the hands on board the ship might be got ashore in the life can, one of which was

About 1 o'clock at night on Monday, owing to the continual shocks of the surf, she was criven of the outer bar into the inner channel. The hold was kept free by pamps during Monday night, but on Tassday they were stopped, as she had drifted broadside on shore, head to the westward, and was so deeply bedded in the sand as to afford little hope of being got off. The sand is now working out to her, so that only a boat's length of water intervenes between her and the shore. During Tuesday a smart breeze sprung up from the south-east, and the surf increased so violently as to render it impossible to approach the ship in steam-tugs or lighters.

The steam-tugs were sent back to the City, and the

schooners are anchored in the offing. During part of yesterday, the surf broke against her with such violence as to throw the spray up to her mastheads. The waves have not, however, broken over her as yet. Yesterday the whole of the passengers' luggage was

landed in good condien. About one hundred packages of the cargo was also broken out in good order, and put in charge of the Custom-House officers. The spare spars and sails were also sent ashore to sheker the cargo and All have left the ship save Captain Wotton and one or

two of his officers. The ship is rapidly cradling in the sand. During yes terday the ship worked so heavily that all the crew were terday the ship worked so heavily that all the crew were sent ashore for safety. She is much strained and leaks badly; a smart blow of two or three hours from south-ward would inevitably break her up. As yet but little of her cargo is damaged, and should the weather hold fine for a few days most of her cargo will be got out in a sound

condition. At the hour when our reporter dispatched his notes a smart breeze from the northward was springing

up, and should it continue the surf will unfoubte-ily subside sufficiently to enable the wreckers to break out her cargo without difficulty.

LATER-NO HOPE OF SAVING THE SHIP.

Monicurs, Wednesday, July 19-10 A. M.
From Our Own Reporter.
I have just returned from the Franklin. She has not shifted her position since my last dispatch. The wind continues the same as when I last wrote.

The vessel presents a spectacle of the most lamentable wreck. Fine upholstery, china, glass, and other appointments are all broken and mutilated. The timbers of the deck have started from their places-the oakum is working out of the seams, and she has every appearance of having suffered much from the severe thumpings of the last two days. The copper sheathing has also started, the rail heads being broken short off.

I saw Capt. Wotton, who told me that at present she has

ten feet of water in her hold. The sea beats so furiously against her larboard side, that it is impossible for the schooners to approach. He informed me that about onehalf of her cargo would be saved in good condition; the other half is damaged. Wreckers and stevedores are busy breaking out her

cargo; and the beach, which is lined with ladies from the sifferent boarding-houses, presents a lively appearance. The ship is so close in shore that carts are driven under her lee, and the cargo lowered on to them from the deck The starboard paddles are some four feet above water, and the ship, although apparently sound, may nevertheless be pronounced a total wreck.

Capt. Wotton despairs of getting off any of the cargo in the schoopers, but is of the opinion that it must all be landed and brought to New York by railroad. Himself and his officers are indefatigable in their exertions to save the cargo. Since the ship came ashore Capt. W. has not left her, nor does he intend to until he is absolutely com-

pelled to desert her.

The Captain has but little hopes of saving the ship although he thinks it not impossible if the weather holds good. But it is undisputable that a south-easterly blow of three or four hours would result very disastrously for her. Some are of opinion that when lightened of her cargo, if not previously broken up, she would float off at a high tide, as did the Argo, some twelve months since. Yesterday three of the Quartermasters deserted just at the time when their services were most needed.

During yesterday, several boats were capsized by the breakers, and in one instance some four or five persons came near losing their lives. One boat was badly stove. The passengers' baggage is all safe, and at the house of

Mr. Josiah H. Bishop.

This morning several cases of fine and very valuable watch movements were got out uninjured. The whole of the property brought ashore is under the charge of competent Custom-House officials. By this morning a train the whole of the crew left for

New-York. At the present writing about 100 persons are employed on the beach in getting out and carting the

Her cargo, I am informed, is worth over a million of All of the passengers have left.

Mr. Bowne, the agent of the Board of Underwriters. and several of the people of Atlantic, Mercantile, and Sun Insurance Companies are here. The Star of the West sailed yesterday for Puenta Arenas,

with a large number of passengers.

STEAMER ALIDA. The steamer Alida was sold at Sheriff's sale at Kingston on Monday for \$19 000, and the debt with which she was encumbered, being \$24,000, which, with other incidental expenses, will amount to about \$45,000. She re sumed her usual trips between Kingston and New-York on Monday morning.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE NATHANIEL BOW-DITCH BLUNT.

Yesterday afternoon the last tribute of respect was paid to the remains of Nathaniel Bowditch Blunt, late District-Attorney of the City and County of New-York, by many sorrowing citizens. His funeral took place from his late residence, No. 172 East Fourteenth-st., and his remains were deposited in the family vault in Trinity Cemetery, at One Hundred and Twenty-first-st., N. R.

The coffin, containing the remains of the deceased, was placed in the center of the front parlor floor, in order that present might be afforded an opportunity of gazing for the last time upon his well known features. At the head of the coffin sat one of the daughters of the deceased, arrayed in white. It was stated that she had not for a moment quitted the corpse of her father since it was brought to the City. Her grief was of so poignant a nature that she could not shed a tear; still she kept her eyes fixed upon the corpse continually, heeding not the passing and repassing of strangers about the room.

About 34 o'clock, the Rev. Mr. ARERCRONSIE of St John's Church, Clifton, and the Rev. Mr. Earon of St. Clement's Church, N. Y., read the Episcopal service.

Mr. Abenceombe, in concluding the service made a

fervent prayer, invoking the blessing of God upon the widow and her fatherless children. The family having taken their farewell of the dece the coffin was removed from the house and placed in the bearse. The following gentlemen acted as pall bearers:

Ex-Mayor Kingsland, Judge Beebe, Judge Uishoeffer, John McKeon, Esq., James T. Brady, Esq., Chauncey Shaffer, Esq., Judge Edwards, and W. C. Noyes, Esq. The members of the Common Council and members of the Clay Festival Association, with badges, attended the

funeral, and followed the remains to their final resting The burial service was read at the grave by the Rev.

New-Yoax, Wednesday, July 19, 1854.
At a meeting of the Coroners of the City and County of w-York held at their office, No. 37 Chambers st., the lowing preamble and resolutions were unanimously outed.

dopted:
B Aeron. We have heard with deep sorrow of the sudden death of set Hun Nathaniel B. Blunt. It is therefore
Resolved, That we markally avapathize with our fellow citizens in selected one of our most useful and valued citizens.
Resolved. That as our logal solvier, we cannot forget the urbanity at the citizens when he are needed to see on all occasions when se duties of our office required us to consult him on important questions.

he can be seen that we most sincered as a many hors of law.

Resided. That we most sincered as a many higher three distincts of the deceased, we shall close our office during a memory of the deceased, we shall attend the funeral of the dece H N WILHELM, JOS. HILTON, R. GAMBLE, WM. O'DONNELL.)

EIGHTH WARD TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A well attended meeting of the citizens of the Eighth Ward, was held last evening at the Hall No. 185 Springst., to consider the action of the Excise Commissione and to adopt measures to suppress iflegal runselling in that Ward. The meeting was organized by choosing Mr. L. Wiskman, Chairman; Mesers. De Camp and Dyer, Vice-Presidents, and Mr. D. Jacobus, Searctary. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Marris. Mr. Blackman stated the object the Rev. Mr. Martis. Mr. Blackman stated the object of the meeting, after which Ald. Tucker of the Eighth Ward came forward and made a streement relative to the manner in which so many licenses were granted in that Ward. He, personally, was opposed to granting licenses, but the four Councilmen of that Ward were in favor of granting them and had overruled him. He also stated the manner in which Mayor Westervelt had interferred in granting licenses in the Eighth Ward, after having agreed with Ald. Tucker not to interfers. Mr. Hawir then gove an exposition of the Carson Lazure: while so engaged, Connellman Crawyonk of the Eighteenth District, who had accidentally strayed into the meeting a moment before, interrupted the speaker and requested Ald. Tucker to reiterate the statement relative to the Mayor. After some conversation, Ald. Tucker came forward and said that Mayor Westervelt remained from to his promise just one day; the second day a large number of applicants were refused licenses, particularly to a number of women. The lobby was crowded with applicants but the Mayor was not called upon to sign any licenses.

As he (Ald, Tucker) was about retiring from the Hav.

As he (Ald. Tacker) was about retiring from the Ho'll e learned that the Mayor was granting licences in is private office. He immediately went to the room and shed the Mayor if he was granting licences for the lighth Ward?

th Ward!

yor WESTERVELT-It's a bad concern. What shall

A man has as much right to sell rum as he has

I dof A man has as much right to sell rum as he has to sell bread.

I saked him if he would give licenses to disreputable and gambling houses? He said that be would not. I told him the licenses he was signing wer, such—I had resteted them on that ground. Ald, Voorh ees was present at the above conversation, and if Coune, man Crawford is not saidafed with this statement he can ask the Mayor.

Mr. Crawford interrupted the sp. aker several times, and there was considerable talking, laughing and appleuse throughout the house. The Councilman declared that he had not signed a single Lecense until after the signeture of Ald, Tocker had bor an placed to it. On being interrogated by Ald, Tocker, Councilman Crawford ad-

mitted having signed four licenses which the Alderman had refused, since the sitting of the Board.

Ald. Tucker-I saw your name signed to the licenses

Aid. IUCKER-1 saw your name signed to the licenses for houses in Thompson-si.

Mr. Chawrenn-1 might have signed them, but do not recelled. [Laughter]

Mr. Hewrt gave an expose of the Carson League, its origin and results already ac complished, and stating that they now wished to have every runseller in the Eighth Ward brought up that does not keep a house in accordance with the law.

the law.

Mr. Chawyonn hereinterrupted the speaker, and wished to know why the law could not as well be tested by sung one in the Ward as the whole at the same time. He would be willing to pay his portion into the Carson League Fund for the purpose of testing the law on one

Mr. BLACKMYER stated that he had raised \$2,000 from Mr. BLACKSYER stared that he had raised \$2,000 from gentlemen of this City for the benefit of the Cacson League Fund, and in order to fully carry out its objects in this County they wished to raise the sum to \$25,000.

Mr. Charles See offered the following resolution,

this County they wished to
Mr. CHARLES SEE offered the following resources.
Mr. CHARLES SEE offered the following resources.

Resoired That we recommend cooperation with the Carson League Resoired. That we recommend cooperation with the Carson League Resoired. That we recommend cooperation with the Carson League Resoired.

The County they wished to carry out the Carson of the Carson Carson League Resoired.

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The Carson League Resource Carson C

The following named gentlemen were appointed said on mittee: Messrs. C. N. Jacobus, William Williams

on mittee: Mesers. C. N. Jacobus, William Williams and C. H. Marey.
Mr. Joseph Hoxee was called upon and spoke for a short time, during which he advocated the Carson League as likely to result in great good.

BOARD OF EDUCATION. BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A stated meeting of this Board was held at the Hall corner of Grand and Elmsts., last evening.

Present—A. V. Williams, Esq., President, and forty-seven members.

From the School Officers Twenty-first Ward, for an appropriation to creet a new School-house in said Ward. The Committee on Sites and School-houses.

From School Officers of the Bleventh Ward, relative to the examination of Teachers. To Committee of the COMMUNICATIONS.

From the same, asking appropriations for alterations at Public Schools Nos. 3 and 41, in Cannon-st. To Commite on Repairs.

From the School Officers of the Eighth Ward, in refer ce to consolidating the Colored Schools in the Fift of Eighth Wards. To Committee on Sites and School

From the same, relative to uniform salaries in the chools. To Committee of the Whole.

From C. H. Vail, for appointment as clerk in the Decisitory. To Finance Committee.

From E. W. Hodgeon, asking the appointment as deputy-

lerk. To Finance Committee.
RESOLUTIONS.
By Mr. Davenport, relative to salaries of teachers. To Committee on Salaries.

By Mr. Phillips, relative to the crowded and unhealthy state of the school at corner of Ninth-st. and First-av. On

ble.
By Mr. Phillips, that document No. 18, the report on achers' salaries, be the special order for next Wednes-

day. Adopted.
Of the Committee on Sites and Schoel-houses, recom Of the Committee on Sites and Schoel-houses, recommending alterations in the plans for a new School in the Eighteenth Ward, &c. Adopted.

Of the same, adverse to application of the New-York Sunday School Union Society. For the use of a room in the Hall of the Board of Education for their meetings.

Adopted.

Of the same, adverse to proposition of D. G. Todd to furnish the Schools with lightning rods. On table.

Of Finance Committee, in favor of appointing Wm. Oland Bourne as the Deputy Clerk of the Board. On

Of the Committee on Warming and Ventilation in fa-Of the Committee on Warming and Ventilation in fa-vor of appropriation for new furnaces at Ward School No. 34, Thirteenth Ward. On table. Of the Executive Committee on Normal Schools, recommending appropriation of \$1,000 for support of said schools. Adopted. Of the same, in favor of paying John Peterson arrears of salary as [teacher of the Colored Normal School.

of salary as teacher of the Colored Normal School.

Adopted.

Of the Committee on School Furniture, in favor of apprepriation of \$2,500 for fitting up Ward School No. 3,

Ninch Ward. Adopted.

Of the same, in favor of appropriation of \$950 for fitting
up and furnishing Primary School No. 58, Eighteenth
Ward. Adopted.

Of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications, in
favor of appointing J. H. Inbusch as Trustee, First Ward.
Wm. Airken as Inspector, Eight Ward; George Ireland,
Jr., as Inspector, Fifth Ward; Thomas W. Sheridan as
Trustee, Fourth Ward; George Lyons as Inspector,
Fourth Ward; and James Kearney as Trustee, Twentieth
Ward. Adopted.

Of the Committee on Repairs, in favor of creeting
wings on each side of Ward School No. 31, Seventh Ward.

Adopted.

Adopted.
Of the same, in favor of appropriating \$5,000 for alteraticus at the Hail of the Board of Education. Adopted.
Of the same, in favor of appropriating \$2,000 for support of the Workshop. Adopted.
Of the same, in favor of re-seating the class-rooms of Ward School No. 38, Eighth Ward. Adopted.
Of the Executive Committee on the Free Academy, relative to degrees to be conferred on the graduating class. Adopted.

Adelted.
On metion of Mr. Hebbard, the report in favor of paying salaries of teachers in Ward School No. 11, Sixth Ward, was taken from the table, and the Board confining its action at the last meeting.

Mr. Hibrard gave notice that he should apply to the Courts for an injunction restraining the officers of the Board from signing checks for said salaries.
On motion of Mr. Waterbard, the report of the Committee on Charter Amendments was taken from the table, adopted and the Committee discharged.

MISCELLANNOUS.

MISCELLANGUS.

On motion of Mr. McCloskey, the Board proceeded to the election of a Deputy Clerk by ballot, with the follow-

Mr. Aldis having received a majority of the votes, was lectared duly elected.

An invitation for the Board to attend the laying of the coner-stone of Ward School No. 4, on Wednesday next, at 3 o clock, was accepted.

The Board then adjourned until Tuesday next, at 9 o'clock A.M., when they meet at the Hall, to proceed thence to attend the commencement of the Free Adademy

at Niblo's, at 10 o'clock.

CONVENTION OF LIBERAL SOCIETY. The regular semi-monthly meeting of this Convention as held last evening in the apartment of "The Mountain," No. 80 Leonard-st. The attendance was not very amerous, which was explained by the heat of the weather. The President Dr. Ascheneners, took the chair, he minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The Committee appointed for the purpose presented the llowing report:

The Committee appointed to the purpose of following report:

The Committee appointed to examine the Catechism of the Patriotic Volunteer as it exists in the Military Manual written by Hugh Forbes, Esq., for the instruction of the Italian Revolutionists, and to report whether it considers the explanation respecting the practical working of the institutions of the United States to be therein fairly, justly, described to the processing the respectfully reports that it institutions of the United States to be therein tarry, pushly, and impartially represented, respectfully reports that it does consider the United States to be fairly, justly, and impartially represented in that work.

[Signed]

A. M. PETERSON.

The Report was unanimously accepted, whereupon the

Impartially represented in that wors.

[Signed]

The Report was unnaimously accepted, whereupon the following preamble and resolutions were carried were control where following preamble and resolutions were carried were control. Harras, The Covention of Liberal Societies having heard the opinions of the dominities appointed to examine the political catedian attach 4 to their their work of Cul. Forbes, and for the use of the form of th

taken. Col. Fennzs read a published appeal from the Jersey (Europe) Committee of European Republicans, (Victor Hugo at the head,) asking aid for the distressed republi

an ex les. Mr. Saxss (Delegate for the Mountain,) said his Society nr. Askan med considered the subject and urged the appointment of Committee.

Dr. Aschenerser ser said each Delegate might collect Col. Foreuzs thought a Committee would be more effec-

nive, as it could bring in public contributions as well as aid from the various Societies.

A Committee and Treasurer were appointed. The Convention then adjourned till Wednesday, the 2d August. COMMUTERS MASS MEETING.

COMMUTERS MASS MEETING.

A Mass Meeting of Commuters on the New-Yark and Harlem Railroad was held on Tuesday evening last, at which resolutions smongly expressive of their dissatisfaction at the course of the direction of the road, were unanimously passed. The Tristers also came in for a share of blame, for its remarks a few days since, advorse to the interests of commuters, (most of whom had been induced to settle on the road by promises of the Company, new broken,) and in favor of a monopoly. Forcible and witty speeches were made, the gist of which was embodied in the resolutions. Another meeting will be held at Morrisania Hall, Saturday evening next, at 3 o clock.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The Jersey City Board of Aldermen met at the Lyceum on Tuesday evening, Ald. Lyon, President of the Board, in the Chair. Various petitions and bills were presented and referred to Committees. The Mayor ser, a veto of a resolution previously passed allowing the Chip Clerk \$200 for clerk hire. The veto states that such some pensation must be fixed by ordinance, as provided in the Charter, and not by resolution. The claim of the Board of Education for \$2,188 for the payment of teachy or salaries to August, 1,1854, was ordered to be paid. It was determined to number all of the houses, and proposals for the work will be received. After some further business the Board adjourned.

HAVANA.

U. S. Mail steamship Philadelphia, H. Windle, Comnander, arrived here last evening. She left New-Orl the 11th inst., and arrived at Havana the 14th. After

landing mails and passengers, she left again the same day.

A report had just been received in Havana that a small steemer belonging to the Nicaragua Transit Company, cence, bound to St. Juan, Nicaragua, was wrecked on the Colorado Reef, toward the west end of Cubs. No report from the crew. It was said that her boilers had been eriously damaged previous to her arrival at Havana, but had been repaired while there. [This is no doubt the steamer Isaac C. Lea, Capt. Powers.] Capt. Dunham of the bark Scotland, of Boston, had an

attack of the yellow fever, and was taken to the hospital.

When the P. left Havana the back Odd Fellow of Port-

lend entered the harbor.

There was considerable yellow fever at Havana and many cases were fatal.

There was a moderate number of vessels there freights rather low.

We have Havana papers five days later, to the 14th inst. The Diarie of the 13th gives copious translations from American papers, showing the "discord" which exists smong the Northern and Southern States, and the witre fanaticas of THE TRIBUNE are not forgotten. We subjoin

The Marquis de la Perucia daily affords a fresh proof of his being thoroughly averse to the "African" Slave trade."

There recently arrived in this city three Portugu whose object was to make arrangements for the dis-posal of cargoes of slaves. These parties had been denounced, as slave traders by the Brazilian Government, and as seen as their presence in Havana was made known to the Captain-General, he forthwith directed points intimation to be given them, that they had better speedily betake themselves to some other country, or they would be deported. Taking advantage of the privilege afforded them, the Portuguese obtained their passports and left the Island in the first steamer for the United States, where I believe they are under

the surveilance of British agents.

I noticed on the afternoon of the 11th inst., several of the guns of the "Mountain Artillery," being borne through the streets, their destination, I was unable to

ascertain.

The foundation of the new Exchange near the pub-The foundation of the new Exchange near the public wharf in this City progresses rapidly. A small steam engine is employed to raise the block or mass of iron, called "the Monkey," I believe used to drive the piles, while to me and to others,—more scientific persons than myself,—a novel method is employed to draw the water from the trenches, which I shall attempt to describe. It is requisite to premise that at the time I saw this system in operation, there was not above three inches of water in the trench:—The end of a tube of wood, semewhat like an old-fashioned pump, was placed in the water, while a screw bearing a resemblance to that used for propellers was made to revolve rapidly in the tube, by means of a crank at the upper end, and the water was thus literally screwed up an inclined plane of about forty-five degrees. My description may not be a very exact one, yet not having been permitted a close examination of the machine, it is as perfect as I am enabled

to give.

A patent for five years has been granted to Don Alejundro Bauzan for the invention of ndro Bauzan for the invention of a composition (of me and glass) which imitates the appearance of mar-

ble.

Rosario Montalvo Romero, a young lady of good family in this city, was literally burned to death a few days since. She incautiously filled a spirit lamp while it was burning, her dress caught fire, and she was instantly enveloped in a sheet of flame, and was so dreadfully burned, as to die within a short period of the scaleber. the accident.

José Ehsampe, a notorious Fillibuster, died a few

Micromains were followed

José Ehsampe, a notorious Fillibuster, died a few days since of consumption. His remains were followed to the grave-yard by a large number of persons. An emente, it was reported, would probably occur, but nothing of the kind transpired.

I was informed yesterday that but 4 Spanish vessels-of-war are expected to arrive here at present, instead of the eight or ten, we were told some time since were

of the eight or ten, we were told some time since were anticipated to arrive from Spain.

Upward of a hundred persons, whose names and places of residence are published in the Official Gazette, have availed themselves of the Amnesty of the Queen of Spain of March last.

I know not if the report had reached New-York, that the Italian singer Salvi was dead. I am happy, however, to state that at the date of the last advices received here from Mexico, he was in good health.

It is not yet decided by the Mixed Commission

It is not yet decided by the Mixed Commission whether the Grey Eagle is a prize to the British or to e First Engineer of the Spanish steamer of war

Pizarro, an Englishman, died of vomio a few days DEATH OF THE HOS. D. H. DUSTIN.-The Hon. D. H. Dustin, Attorney-General of Minnesota, died of cholers, at St. Paul, on the 13th or 14th inst. This intol-ligence was received at Washington on Monday by his father-in-law, Nathan Sargent, Esq., late Register of the Treasury. Mr. Dustin was a native of New-Hampshire, and was for several years a member of Kings County bar and a resident of Brooklyn. He removed from Brooklyn in the spring of 1853, to St. Paul, on receiving the appointment of Attorney-General of the Territory of Minne

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA. IN NEW-YORK CITY.

IN BROOKLYN.

Yesterday morning ten cases and four deaths were re-

orted to the Board of Health. A man named McKem, tied in Bridge-row on Tuesday night, and yesterday a lit

tle girl named Mary E. Morrow, from Kelsey's alley, and a woman residing with Mrs. Dougherty, in Furman-st., were taken to the Hospital, both being sick with cholera-RICHMOND, VA.—The Engirer of the 18th says: Yesterday we stated that the cholera had disappeared almost entirely from our city. We are now called upon to correct the statement. A physician of high standing, familiar with the subject, authorizes us to say that the cholera exists here to an alarming astent, and that too, in an epidemic form. Several cases occurred yesterday; and the disease, instead of being on the decline, seems to be on the increase. Nor is it, we are informed, confined to "improdent regrees." It attacks all classes, without reference to their diet or habits of life.

Cucaco—Death or Jerraman Price.—We are pained

reference to their diet or habits of life.

Cricaco—Death of Jeremian Price.—We are pained to add the name of another of our oldest citizens to the catelogue of the dead. Jeremian Price, Esq., died at his residence last evening after an illness of eight hours. Mr. Price was a backelor and lived alone, no one being in the house with him at the time be was select, at 101 o'clock A. M., and his situation was not known until 24 P. M., when medical assistance being called he was found past recovery. Mr. P. was an old resident of Chicago, and had accumulated a large fortune. He was a man of tried integrity and aniversally esteemed in the community. On the 13th of July there were 2s death by cholera at Chicago, and on the 1th the same number.

the 13th of July there were 2s deaths by conform at Conceason, and on the 14th the same number.

Rochester, N. Y.—We regret to state that several cases of what is pronounced cholera by physicians, have occurred in this city. On Friday last the cholera attacked a family residing on North Clinton-st. beyond the railroad. The mother and child were first taken, and the father was taken on Saturday. The father and child, though both had reached the stage of collapse, are recovering, but the woman is past hope, and probably dead ere this. This family had indulged largely in green vegetables, and had paid no attention to the premonitors symptoms. Vestarday a man and his wife, residing on McDonald-av, in the Sixth Ward, were taken with the cholera and died some time last night. The woman had been two hours, and the man eleven hours in collapse before they were seen by a physician. The man had had a severe diarrheafor a week, and had triken no remedies. All the above were Germans. Yesterday Simson Lewis, a respectable farmer residing just above Mt. Hope, near a distillery, was attacked, and died in a few hoars. He had been exposed to the dreadful stench arising from the hog pens of the distillery, sufficient to preduce cholera, or some other pestilence. We taderstayd that a case of cholera exists in the Lexter block, Statust., where the choiera was so [Union, 18th.]

in the Leater block, Statest, where the cholera was so in the Leater block, Statest, where the cholera was so fatal in 1852.

Kentucky.—There have been some fatal cases of cholers, in the neighborhood of Fleydaburgh, Oldham Co. At Bedford, Trimble Co., Mrs. Rutha Ann Young, wife of Dr. Wm. Campbell, and her little daughter, aged some 5 or 6 years, died of cholera on Wednesday, the 12th inst.

The Philadelphia Board of Health reports seven new cases of cholera for the twenty-four hours ending at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Hamilton (Canada West) Board of Health reports 14 deaths by cholera on the 14th inst.

The Cleveland (Ohio) Herald of the 18th inst. says: "We hear from a gentleman just from Niagara that three deaths occurred at the International from cholera on "Sunday: One of the victims was the head waiter."

Ten cases of cholera, five of which proved fatal, had occurred in Cooperstown, N. Y., up to the 14th inst.